



# **RESOURCES FOR REFORM:**

New Hope for America's Most Disadvantaged Public Schools







A Congressional Analysis of the Impact of President Bush's  
*No Child Left Behind* Reforms by:

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## Table of Contents

-  Introduction & List of Key Findings
-  *Part One:* An Unprecedented Investment in America's Public Schools – State by State
-  *Part Two:* Analysis of Fiscal Benefits for 125 of America's Most Disadvantaged Urban School Districts
-  *Part Three:* Analysis of Fiscal Benefits for 50 of America's Most Disadvantaged Rural School Districts
-  *Part Four:* Extra Help for Schools Identified as Underachieving
-  *Appendix:* Education Funding Charts

## INTRODUCTION

**On July 1, 2002, as a result of President Bush's education reforms, parents and taxpayers began providing the largest increase in federal funding for K-12 education in our nation's history, along with unprecedented new local control. In exchange, the system must begin delivering better results for our nation's children.**

America's most disadvantaged public school districts, most of them in heavily urban or rural areas, are in crisis. A significant achievement gap remains in the United States between disadvantaged students and their peers, stubbornly unchanged since the federal government's first major foray into education policy in 1965.

Under the leadership of President George W. Bush, Republicans and Democrats in Congress worked together in 2001 to pass a dramatic overhaul of federal education programs, emphasizing accountability for results, new options for parents, and greater flexibility for local school districts. The No Child Left Behind Act (H.R. 1) streamlined the number of federal Elementary & Secondary Education Act (ESEA) programs from 55 to 45, expanded local control in the use of federal education funds – **and targeted billions in new federal funds to America's most disadvantaged schools and students, where they're needed most.**

Even the unexpected outbreak of war has not deterred President Bush from following through on this commitment. Beginning this summer, unprecedented new resources will begin flowing to states and local school districts as a result of No Child Left Behind, along with unprecedented new local control over those funds. Along with these new resources will come new expectations. Every child – rich, poor, black, white, urban, suburban – must be given the chance to learn.

July 1, 2002, is a key date in the implementation of No Child Left Behind – arguably the most important date. Never before has the federal government invested so much in our schools. Billions in new federal resources will be made available to local school districts. Billions in state and local funds will be freed up for governors and communities to use as they see fit. Billions of federal education dollars will flow to local school districts with significantly fewer strings attached. Schools identified as underachieving will immediately qualify for extra help.

No Child Left Behind also requires that new options be given to parents with children in underachieving schools. Beginning this fall, parents with children in thousands of underachieving or dangerous schools nationwide will be given the option of transferring their children to safer or better-achieving public schools, including charter schools. Many will also qualify to obtain supplemental educational services such as private tutoring through their child's share of Title I funds.

President Bush's No Child Left Behind reforms are a vote of confidence in America's public schools. Using data provided by the nonpartisan Congressional Research Service and other sources, the following analysis examines the benefits No Child Left Behind is likely to have for 175 of America's poorest urban and rural school districts. As the report demonstrates, **No Child Left Behind provides a roadmap – and the resources – for even the most troubled public schools in America to improve.**

## KEY FINDINGS IN THIS REPORT:

- On July 1, 2002, as a result of President Bush's education reforms, parents and taxpayers began providing the largest increase in federal funding for K-12 education in our nation's history, while allowing an unprecedented degree of local control and flexibility in the use of those funds.
- An examination of 125 of America's most disadvantaged urban school districts indicates all will receive a dramatic boost in federal education funding beginning July 1<sup>st</sup> as a result of No Child Left Behind. These 125 school districts will receive an average increase of 26.4 percent in federal Title I funding this year as a result of the President's reforms. Many will see an increase that is significantly higher.
- President Bush's No Child Left Behind reforms are linked to the largest single-year increase in history for federal elementary and secondary education funding – a 27 percent increase (\$4.8 billion).
- President Bush's No Child Left Behind reforms have made possible the largest increase in the history of the federal Title I program (\$1.5 billion), which provides aid to states and school districts for the education of disadvantaged students.
- Beginning this year, billions in federal education funds will also flow to local school districts with significantly fewer strings attached as a result of No Child Left Behind. This new local control and flexibility will be a particularly powerful tool for America's poorest school districts.
- Some school districts across the nation will be required to provide new options, such as public school choice and supplemental educational services, to parents with children in underachieving schools for the upcoming school year (2002-03) as a result of No Child Left Behind. These districts can expect to receive a dramatic increase in federal education funds to improve student achievement and implement the reforms.

## **Part One: An Unprecedented Investment in America's Public Schools**

The centerpiece of No Child Left Behind is a historic new emphasis on results and accountability. What cannot be overlooked, however, is that No Child Left Behind is linked to a dramatic increase in federal funds, targeted to the nation's neediest public schools and students. President Bush's No Child Left Behind reforms are linked to the largest single-year increase in history for federal elementary and secondary education funding – a 27 percent increase (\$4.8 billion). These new resources began flowing to states and local school districts on July 1, 2002.

### **THE LARGEST TITLE I INCREASE IN HISTORY – LINKED TO REFORM**

President Bush's No Child Left Behind Act made possible the largest increase in the history of the federal Title I program (\$1.5 billion), which provides aid to school districts for the education of disadvantaged students. (See Appendix, Chart A) Beginning this summer, schools across the United States will begin to see the first benefits of this increase. And this year, the President is requesting an additional \$1 billion for Title I, significantly more than any president has ever requested – Democrat or Republican alike.

As a result of President Bush's commitment to Title I, funding for the program will have increased more under the first two years of his administration than it did in the previous seven years combined.

### **HISTORIC INCREASES FOR READING, TEACHERS, BILINGUAL EDUCATION – LINKED TO REFORM**

Also as a result of No Child Left Behind:

- Along with a historic new emphasis on proven instruction methods based on scientific research, federal funding for effective reading programs this year is being tripled, from \$300 million to more than \$900 million. U.S. Secretary of Education Rod Paige on June 24<sup>th</sup> announced that Alabama, Colorado and Florida will receive the first of these major new grants to help schools and school districts improve student reading achievement. Alabama will receive \$15.5 million this year, and \$102 million over six years; Colorado will receive \$9 million this year and \$59 million over six years; and Florida will receive \$45.6 million and \$300 million over six years.
- Along with a new emphasis on helping limited English proficient (LEP) students learn English, programs to help immigrant children and other children whose native language is not English this year are slated to receive their largest increase ever, to \$665 million.
- Federal funding for teacher programs is being increased 35 percent (by \$742 million) to help states train, recruit, and retain quality teachers.

### **DRAMATIC NEW LOCAL CONTROL OVER FEDERAL EDUCATION FUNDS – LINKED TO REFORM**

As a result of President Bush's reforms, beginning this year, billions in federal education funds will flow to local school districts with significantly fewer strings attached. Under No Child Left Behind, public school districts across the nation will have new funds, new resources, and new flexibility that go far beyond anything they've had before.

**Every local school district in America will receive dramatic new flexibility under No Child Left Behind.** As education attorneys Leigh Manasevit and Kristen Tosh Cowan noted recently, "[W]e hope people realize that the bill isn't just about 'accountability' - there's significant new flexibility in the law, too. . . Districts have a lot more freedom to shift federal funds where they are needed." (Brustein & Manasevit, "The New Title I: Balancing Flexibility with Accountability," April 2002)

In addition to the ability to make spending decisions with its Title I funds, which are already very flexible, every local school district in America will now have the ability to make spending decisions with up to 50 percent of its non-Title I federal funds. Districts can make these decisions independently, without first needing to obtain the approval of the U.S. Department of Education or the state educational agency. Under previous law, local school districts could only make spending decisions with up to five percent of the federal funds they received, and decisions were normally subject to the approval of the U.S. Department of Education.

**The local control and flexibility components of No Child Left Behind will prove a powerful tool for America's poorest school districts as they work to improve student achievement.** A study sent to legislators in August 2001 by George Washington University's Institute for Education Policy Studies praised President Bush's proposals for expanding flexibility for local schools and streamlining federal education programs.

"[T]he Bush Administration's proposal for program consolidation, if applied to the smaller programs, could strengthen education in low-income communities because it would decrease the current fragmentation of education programs," said the report, co-authored by George Washington University's Iris C. Rotberg, Kenneth J. Bernstein, and Suzanne B. Ritter. "It also would permit those closest to the situation to set priorities for the use of funds," the study notes. "Districts would not be required to use federal funds for a particularly purpose -- for example, to reduce class size -- but instead would have the option of using the funds in other ways, perhaps to hire more qualified teachers, if they felt that would be more beneficial."

In total, the No Child Left Behind Act has made possible the largest single-year increase in federal education funding in history, coupled with an unprecedented expansion of local control over those funds. By contrast, the 1994 ESEA reauthorization failed to include any significant new flexibility for local school districts and states.

#### **NEW RESOURCES MEAN NEW OPTIONS FOR PARENTS**

By providing resources linked to reform, No Child Left Behind has the potential to be a pivotal moment in American education – a turning point for America's poorest schools. It says, simply, there are no more excuses. We are no longer willing to force parents to keep their children in schools that are dangerous or chronically underachieving. We are no longer willing to accept that some public schools are locked on an irreversible collision course with disappointment and despair.

Under the 1994 Elementary and Secondary Education Act, states are required to identify schools that have been underachieving for several consecutive years and report this information to the U.S. Department of Education. As a result of No Child Left Behind, parents with children in these schools will be given greater say in their children's education. They will not only be given the ability to know when their children's schools are underachieving, but will also be able to do something with that information. Armed with this information, parents with children in these schools will now be able to obtain supplemental educational services for their children and will have the option of transferring their children to better-achieving public schools, including charter schools.

School districts with schools identified as underachieving, which are required to make these new options available to parents, are receiving a significant increase in federal funding and flexibility this year to help them implement these reforms and improve student achievement.

## **Part Two: Analysis of Fiscal Benefits for 125 of America's Most Disadvantaged Urban School Districts**

Helping disadvantaged students in high-poverty areas is the mission that first got the federal government involved in education policy in the mid-1960s, with the enactment of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). Since that time, the ESEA has expanded greatly, and lost much of its original focus. This growth has been counterproductive in a host of ways, but particularly for the disadvantaged students and schools the original law was meant to help. Created in 1965, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) had ballooned from six programs in the original legislation to 55 in the late 1990s by the time President Bush was elected in 2000.

President Bush's No Child Left Behind Act streamlined the federal K-12 education law, reducing the number of ESEA programs from 55 to 45. This change, along with an historic increase in education funding targeted to the nation's most disadvantaged school districts and students, represents a dramatic new effort to give states and school districts the tools needed to boost student achievement.

**An analysis of Congressional Research Service data shows America's most disadvantaged urban school districts will be receiving a dramatic increase in both federal education funding and local decision-making authority over those funds this year as a result of President Bush's education reforms.** These new resources began moving to local school districts on July 1, 2002.

Congressional staff examined the projected funding increases expected for 125 of America's poorest urban school districts and found that all will be receiving a dramatic boost in funding as a result of No Child Left Behind. *(See Chart 1, following page.)* These 125 school districts will be receiving an average increase of 26.4 percent in federal Title I funding this year as a result of the President's reforms. Many will even see an increase that is significantly higher than that.

The Congressional Research Service estimates, for example, the Los Angeles Unified School District, can expect an increase of more than \$80.5 million in federal Title I aid this year as a result of the President's reforms, from \$222,330,676 last year to \$302,866,102 this year. This \$80.5 million increase represents a 36.2 percent increase over last year, the final funding level provided under the Clinton Administration.

The Rochester (NY) City School District, as another example, is a much smaller district, but can also expect a significant increase in Title I funds this year. According to the Congressional Research Service, the Rochester City Schools will receive an increase of \$5,957,357 this year as a result of No Child Left Behind, increasing from \$20,761,680 last year to \$26,719,037 this year – an increase of 28.7 percent.

In addition to these Title I increases, each school district can expect significant non-Title I federal funds as well this year for teacher quality, Reading First, Safe & Drug Free Schools, education technology, innovative programs and other grant programs. These increases will be documented in forthcoming reports.

# Chart 1: Estimated FY2002 Title I Funding for 125 Urban School Districts

State	City	Population Rank	School District	FY 2001 Title I Funding	FY 2002 Title I Funding	% Increase over FY 2001
AK	Anchorage	64	Anchorage City	\$6,946,442	\$9,338,905	34.4%
AL	Birmingham	70	Birmingham City	\$10,493,681	\$12,601,177	20.1%
	Montgomery	86	Montgomery County	\$6,923,091	\$8,232,133	18.9%
	Mobile	90	Mobile County	\$16,246,097	\$18,838,610	16.0%
AR	Little Rock	109	Little Rock City	\$4,275,256	\$4,912,653	14.9%
AZ	Phoenix	6	Phoenix Elementary	\$5,126,291	\$7,056,366	37.7%
	Tucson	30	Tucson Unified	\$12,764,089	\$16,999,999	33.2%
	Mesa	42	Mesa Unifed	\$8,372,808	\$10,890,145	30.1%
	Glendale	79	Glendale Elementary	\$2,693,248	\$3,331,129	23.7%
	Scottsdale	85	Scottsdale	\$1,119,053	\$1,368,800	22.3%
CA	Los Angeles	2	Los Angeles Unified	\$222,330,676	\$302,866,102	36.2%
	San Diego	7	San Diego City Unified	\$35,224,129	\$46,727,173	32.7%
	San Jose	11	San Jose Unified	\$4,629,658	\$5,745,345	24.1%
	San Francisco	13	San Francisco Unified	\$15,463,733	\$19,723,118	27.5%
	Long Beach	34	Long Beach Unified	\$25,505,080	\$30,025,036	17.7%
	Fresno	37	Fresno Unified	\$28,760,064	\$37,345,277	29.9%
	Sacramento	40	Sacramento City Unified	\$20,391,913	\$26,193,879	28.5%
	Oakland	41	Oakland Unified	\$20,339,837	\$26,656,771	31.1%
	Santa Ana	50	Santa Ana Unified	\$13,986,526	\$18,055,345	29.1%
	Anaheim	54	Anaheim Elementary	\$4,174,174	\$5,150,650	23.4%
	Riverside	66	Riverside Unified	\$7,212,937	\$9,063,963	25.7%
	Bakersfield	68	Bakersfield City Elementary	\$11,002,773	\$14,217,486	29.2%
	Stockton	69	Stockton City Unified	\$13,553,045	\$17,405,741	28.4%
	Fremont	84	Fremont Unified	\$1,212,490	\$1,434,093	18.3%
	Glendale	97	Glendale Unified	\$8,003,617	\$10,078,241	25.9%
	Huntington Beach	100	Huntington Beach Union High	\$1,183,350	\$1,337,864	13.1%
CO	Denver	24	Denver County 1	\$15,801,688	\$21,317,724	34.9%
	Colorado Springs	47	Colorado Springs 11	\$3,632,346	\$5,966,983	64.3%
	Aurora	60	Adams-Arapahoe 28J	\$3,905,895	\$4,418,194	13.1%
CT	Bridgeport	151	Bridgeport City	\$11,782,404	\$14,758,103	25.3%
	Hartford	178	Hartford City	\$16,432,629	\$22,276,131	35.6%
DC	Washington	21	DC Public Schools	\$26,602,647	\$34,856,117	31.0%
DE	Wilmington	367	Christina School District	\$3,864,607	\$5,092,642	31.8%
FL	Jacksonville	14	Duval County	\$20,509,672	\$24,466,634	19.3%
	Miami*	46	Dade County	\$80,730,995	\$97,550,069	20.8%
	Tampa	56	Hillsborough County	\$23,883,630	\$32,693,379	36.9%
	St. Petersburg	67	Pinellas County	\$17,132,883	\$20,684,555	20.7%
	Hialeah*	74	Dade County	\$80,730,995	\$97,550,069	20.8%
	Orlando	103	Orange County	\$20,544,623	\$24,707,745	20.3%
GA	Atlanta	39	Atlanta City	\$25,997,409	\$34,820,932	33.9%
	Augusta	96	Richmond County	\$8,523,290	\$10,946,183	28.4%
HI	Honolulu**	--	Honolulu County	\$16,587,890	\$22,057,845	33.0%
IA	Des Moines	91	Des Moines Independent	\$5,138,358	\$6,602,652	28.5%
ID	Boise	--	Boise City Independent	\$2,019,902	\$2,850,567	41.1%
IL	Chicago	3	City of Chicago	\$169,950,977	\$216,474,504	27.4%
IN	Indianapolis	12	Indianapolis Public Schools	\$17,978,320	\$23,702,327	31.8%



	Fort Wayne	83	Ft. Wayne Community Schools	\$6,238,554	\$7,502,603	20.3%
KS	Wichita	49	Wichita City	\$9,664,692	\$12,921,638	33.7%
	Kansas City	141	Kansas City	\$6,023,663	\$7,540,328	25.2%
	Topeka	175	Topeka Public Schools	\$3,329,771	\$4,162,437	25.0%
KY	Lexington	63	Fayette County	\$5,064,409	\$5,700,858	12.6%
	Louisville	65	Jefferson County	\$17,737,572	\$20,509,062	15.6%
LA	New Orleans	31	Orleans Parish	\$30,861,879	\$35,837,794	16.1%
	Baton Rouge	73	East Baton Rouge Parish	\$12,618,301	\$14,529,710	15.1%
	Shreveport	87	Caddo Parish	\$11,639,555	\$12,885,883	10.7%
MA	Boston	20	Boston	\$31,701,322	\$42,271,348	33.3%
MD	Baltimore	17	Baltimore City System	\$41,703,135	\$51,506,521	23.5%
ME	Portland	--	Portland City	\$1,768,149	\$2,281,454	29.0%
MI	Detroit	10	Detroit City	\$98,912,151	\$127,988,929	29.4%
	Grand Rapids	92	Grand Rapids Public Schools	\$9,545,757	\$12,456,717	30.5%
MN	Minneapolis	45	Minneapolis City	\$15,245,065	\$19,847,278	30.2%
	St. Paul	58	St. Paul City	\$11,135,226	\$14,404,207	29.4%
MO	Kansas City	36	Kansas City	\$12,585,675	\$15,044,381	19.5%
	St. Louis	48	St. Louis City	\$20,970,552	\$25,470,962	21.5%
MS	Jackson	108	Jackson Public School District	\$8,300,690	\$8,942,680	7.7%
MT	Billings	274	Billings Elementary	\$1,822,597	\$2,246,940	23.3%
NC	Charlotte	26	Charlotte-Mecklenberg Schools	\$11,132,419	\$14,794,987	32.9%
	Raleigh	61	Wake County	\$7,490,345	\$9,743,244	30.1%
	Greensboro	76	Guilford County	\$7,164,233	\$9,393,043	31.1%
	Winston-Salem	106	Forsyth County	\$5,228,764	\$6,714,348	28.4%
ND	Fargo	--	Fargo Public	\$1,347,356	\$1,766,984	31.1%
NE	Omaha	44	Omaha Public Schools	\$9,582,849	\$11,298,544	17.9%
	Lincoln	75	Lincoln Public Schools	\$2,591,762	\$3,547,043	36.9%
NH	Manchester	213	Manchester City	\$2,206,928	\$3,103,244	40.6%
NJ	Newark	62	Newark City	\$25,313,968	\$34,004,229	34.3%
	Jersey City	71	Jersey City	\$14,732,051	\$19,316,444	31.1%
NM	Albuquerque	35	Albuquerque Public Schools	\$14,593,394	\$17,358,475	18.9%
NV	Las Vegas	32	Clark County	\$22,482,352	\$28,820,757	28.2%
NY	New York City	1	New York City Schools	\$492,082,514	\$633,520,825	28.7%
	Buffalo	57	Buffalo City	\$25,909,096	\$32,980,066	27.3%
	Rochester	78	Rochester City	\$20,761,680	\$26,719,037	28.7%
	Yonkers	94	Yonkers City	\$10,272,701	\$12,698,677	23.6%
	Syracuse	140	Syracuse City	\$11,870,140	\$15,161,956	27.7%
OH	Columbus	15	Columbus City	\$21,182,937	\$26,743,886	26.3%
	Cleveland	33	Cleveland Municipal	\$35,884,244	\$44,193,806	23.2%
	Cincinnati	53	Cincinnati City	\$19,343,851	\$22,131,919	14.4%
	Toledo	55	Toledo	\$13,548,993	\$15,520,455	14.6%
	Akron	80	Akron City	\$10,209,084	\$11,648,829	14.1%
	Dayton	122	Dayton City	\$11,236,801	\$13,134,644	16.9%
OK	Oklahoma City	29	Oklahoma City	\$11,260,497	\$14,596,636	29.6%
	Tulsa	43	Tulsa	\$10,054,634	\$12,586,841	25.2%
OR	Portland	28	Portland School District 1J	\$11,162,501	\$15,188,433	36.1%
PA	Philadelphia	5	Philadelphia City	\$90,108,647	\$114,623,318	27.2%
	Pittsburgh	51	Pittsburgh City	\$17,807,311	\$21,069,792	18.3%
	Erie	221	Erie City	\$5,915,548	\$6,865,341	16.1%
RI	Providence	118	Providence City	\$11,849,758	\$15,725,251	32.7%
SC	Charleston	243	Charleston County	\$10,068,000	\$13,940,028	38.5%

SD	Rapid City	476	Rapid City	\$1,952,773	\$2,727,227	39.7%
TN	Memphis	18	Memphis City	\$27,616,992	\$31,456,489	13.9%
	Nashville	25	Nashville-Davidson County	\$11,968,674	\$13,470,414	12.5%
TX	Houston	4	Houston Independent	\$61,811,790	\$76,954,858	24.5%
	Dallas	8	Dallas Independent	\$39,557,945	\$52,562,736	32.9%
	San Antonio	9	San Antonio Independent	\$22,459,126	\$29,575,976	31.7%
	Austin	16	Austin Independent	\$12,195,288	\$16,389,456	34.4%
	El Paso	22	El Paso Independent	\$20,309,777	\$27,034,694	33.1%
	Fort Worth	27	Fort Worth Independent	\$19,239,031	\$25,474,980	32.4%
	Arlington	52	Arlington Independent	\$3,360,898	\$4,487,305	33.5%
	Corpus Christi	59	Corpus Christi Independent	\$10,059,397	\$13,223,381	31.5%
	Plano	77	Plano Independent	\$1,140,841	\$1,240,465	8.7%
	Garland	81	Garland Independent	\$2,799,019	\$3,565,756	27.4%
	Lubbock	88	Lubbock Independent	\$6,383,157	\$8,364,191	31.0%
	Irving	99	Irving Independent	\$2,451,941	\$3,069,653	25.2%
UT	Salt Lake City	110	Granite School District	\$7,173,319	\$8,332,729	16.2%
VA	Virginia Beach	38	VA Beach Public Schools	\$7,680,890	\$10,138,488	32.0%
	Norfolk	72	Norfolk Public Schools	\$9,063,750	\$11,856,969	30.8%
	Chesapeake	89	Chesapeake Public Schools	\$3,406,634	\$4,464,647	31.1%
	Richmond	93	Richmond City	\$8,034,397	\$9,974,872	24.2%
VT	Burlington	--	Burlington School District	\$1,243,516	\$1,635,159	31.5%
WA	Seattle	23	Seattle City	\$11,667,371	\$14,233,782	22.0%
	Spokane	95	Spokane City	\$5,861,412	\$7,386,534	26.0%
	Tacoma	98	Tacoma City	\$7,106,790	\$8,873,028	24.9%
WI	Milwaukee	19	Milwaukee City	\$47,475,474	\$58,858,290	24.0%
	Madison	82	Madison Metropolitan	\$3,740,077	\$4,730,179	26.5%
WV	Charleston	558	Kanawha County	\$6,584,733	\$7,325,207	11.2%
WY	Cheyenne	564	Laramie County	\$2,388,928	\$3,153,486	32.0%

Source: Population Data Based on 2000 U.S. Census; Funding Figures Provided by the Congressional Research Service

\* The cities of Miami and Hialeah are both located in the Dade County School District

\*\*All of Hawaii's Non-Title I Funds are distributed to the state's Department of Education

### ***Part Three: Analysis of Fiscal Benefits for 50 of America's Most Disadvantaged Rural School Districts***

Roughly 27 percent of U.S. students attend rural schools, according to a 1999 National Center for Education Statistics survey.

Each year, many rural school districts forgo federal funding because there are too many strings attached that don't take into account the unique needs of students in rural America. Moreover, rural schools often lack the enrollment, financial resources, and other data needed to compete effectively against larger school districts for competitive federal education grants. Rural schools also frequently receive formula grant allocations in amounts too small to be effective. These schools do the best they can with the tools they have, but it is often done with considerably fewer resources than needed.

No Child Left Behind provides rural school districts with increased flexibility and funding to enhance academic achievement. It addresses the unique needs of those districts that cannot compete for federal education grants because they do not have adequate resources. Students in rural areas should have equal educational opportunities, and No Child Left Behind takes important steps toward that objective.

A congressional staff analysis of Congressional Research Service data finds that America's most disadvantaged rural school districts will be receiving a dramatic increase in both federal education funding and local decision-making authority over those funds this year as a result of President Bush's education reforms.

Chart 2, on the following page, examines the impact of No Child Left Behind on 50 such districts across the country that illustrate the new law's benefits for rural districts.

For example, according to the Congressional Research Service, the Citrus County (FL) School District can expect to receive an increase of \$397,863 in Title I funding this year as a result of President Bush's education reforms – from \$2,918,941 last year to \$3,316,804 this year, an increase of 13.6 percent.

## Chart 2: Estimated FY2002 Title I Funding for 50 Rural School Districts

State	School District	FY 2001 Title I Funding	FY 2002 Title I Funding	% Increase over FY 2001
AK	Kenai Peninsula	\$1,814,918	\$2,218,977	22.3%
AL	Walker County	\$1,656,298	\$1,772,148	7.0%
AR	Forrest City	\$1,682,910	\$1,939,474	15.2%
AZ	Humboldt Unified	\$419,814	\$485,648	15.7%
CA	Riverdale Joint Unified	\$278,718	\$339,619	21.9%
CO	Delta County	\$821,701	\$976,341	18.8%
CT	Putnam	\$379,241	\$440,908	16.3%
DE	Indian River	\$2,099,863	\$2,508,698	19.5%
FL	Citrus County	\$2,918,941	\$3,316,804	13.6%
GA	Glynn County	\$2,514,096	\$3,047,498	21.2%
HI	Kauai County	\$1,533,056	\$1,872,303	22.1%
IA	Ottumwa Community	\$883,916	\$978,915	10.7%
ID	Weiser	\$280,202	\$346,648	23.7%
IL	Marion Community Unit	\$1,005,984	\$1,174,597	16.8%
IN	Vincennes Community	\$831,633	\$933,862	12.3%
KS	Ottawa	\$490,948	\$578,916	17.9%
KY	Laurel County	\$1,987,419	\$2,439,329	22.7%
LA	Tangipahoa Parish	\$5,269,001	\$5,794,794	10.0%
MA	Athol-Royalston	\$656,881	\$781,724	19.0%
ME	Waterville	\$477,372	\$611,327	28.1%
MD	Dorchester County	\$1,215,728	\$1,425,237	17.2%
MI	Three Rivers	\$834,997	\$1,011,646	21.2%
MN	Red Lake	\$568,914	\$766,323	34.7%
MO	Poplar Bluff	\$1,224,323	\$1,337,974	9.3%
MS	Noxubee County	\$1,106,428	\$1,206,379	9.0%
MT	Butte Elementary	\$773,571	\$940,404	21.6%
NE	Mitchell Public Schools	\$147,781	\$171,079	15.8%
NC	Avery County	\$448,222	\$625,610	39.6%
ND	Devils Lake	\$532,042	\$662,488	24.5%
NH	Franklin	\$331,742	\$443,228	33.6%
NJ	Swedesboro	\$111,660	\$133,650	19.7%
NM	Central Consolidated	\$2,584,536	\$3,005,441	16.3%
NV	Nye County	\$671,812	\$765,099	13.9%
NY	Kingston	\$1,858,985	\$2,231,081	20.0%
OH	College Corner	\$10,511	\$12,709	20.9%
OK	Altus	\$794,866	\$951,791	19.7%
OR	Grants Pass	\$1,156,650	\$1,420,915	22.8%
PA	Clearfield	\$865,532	\$949,653	9.7%
RI	Foster Elementary	\$49,467	\$56,051	13.3%
SC	Beaufort County	\$2,755,586	\$3,537,195	28.4%
SD	Belle Fourche	\$215,641	\$298,355	38.4%
TN	Cumberland County	\$1,039,363	\$1,179,448	13.5%
TX	Eagle Pass	\$4,642,239	\$5,887,601	26.8%
UT	Uintah	\$942,569	\$1,079,047	14.5%
VA	Tazewell County	\$1,691,380	\$2,087,181	23.4%
VT	Blue Mountain	\$135,725	\$170,077	25.3%
WA	Wenatchee	\$1,137,282	\$1,362,607	19.8%
WV	Jackson County	\$1,050,701	\$1,185,395	12.8%
WI	Ashland	\$503,461	\$575,035	14.2%
WY	Lincoln County	\$359,253	\$487,756	35.8%

Source: Funding Figures Provided by the Congressional Research Service

## ***Part Four: Extra Help for Schools Identified as Underachieving***

Like many disadvantaged students, many disadvantaged schools are victims of low expectations. For a generation, policymakers have cynically accepted that schools in high poverty areas are simply destined to fail. Compassion has been gauged in terms of dollars spent, with little emphasis on results produced. No Child Left Behind changes this.

In addition to the historic federal resources that begin flowing to states and local school districts on July 1, 2002 as a result of No Child Left Behind, the President's reforms also provide extra assistance for schools identified as underachieving under the terms of the new law. Under No Child Left Behind's accountability system, public schools that have not made Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP, as determined by the state) for two consecutive years will qualify immediately for extra help, including technical assistance to improve student achievement and to develop a two-year plan to turn the school around. These schools will also be eligible to receive federal funds for school improvement.

However, schools that continue to underachieve even after receiving extra help for several consecutive years will be required to change dramatically. Under No Child Left Behind, tougher measures kick in after four years for schools that do not improve after a period of intensive assistance and extra assistance. Such schools will be required to implement significant corrective actions to improve the school, such as replacing certain staff. After five years, such a school would be transformed dramatically through measures such as reconstitution, state takeover, the hiring of a private management contractor, conversion to a charter school, or significant staff restructuring. Improving schools that demonstrate clear improvement but still technically fall short of adequate yearly progress (AYP) will qualify for a "safe harbor" under No Child Left Behind and will not face penalties.

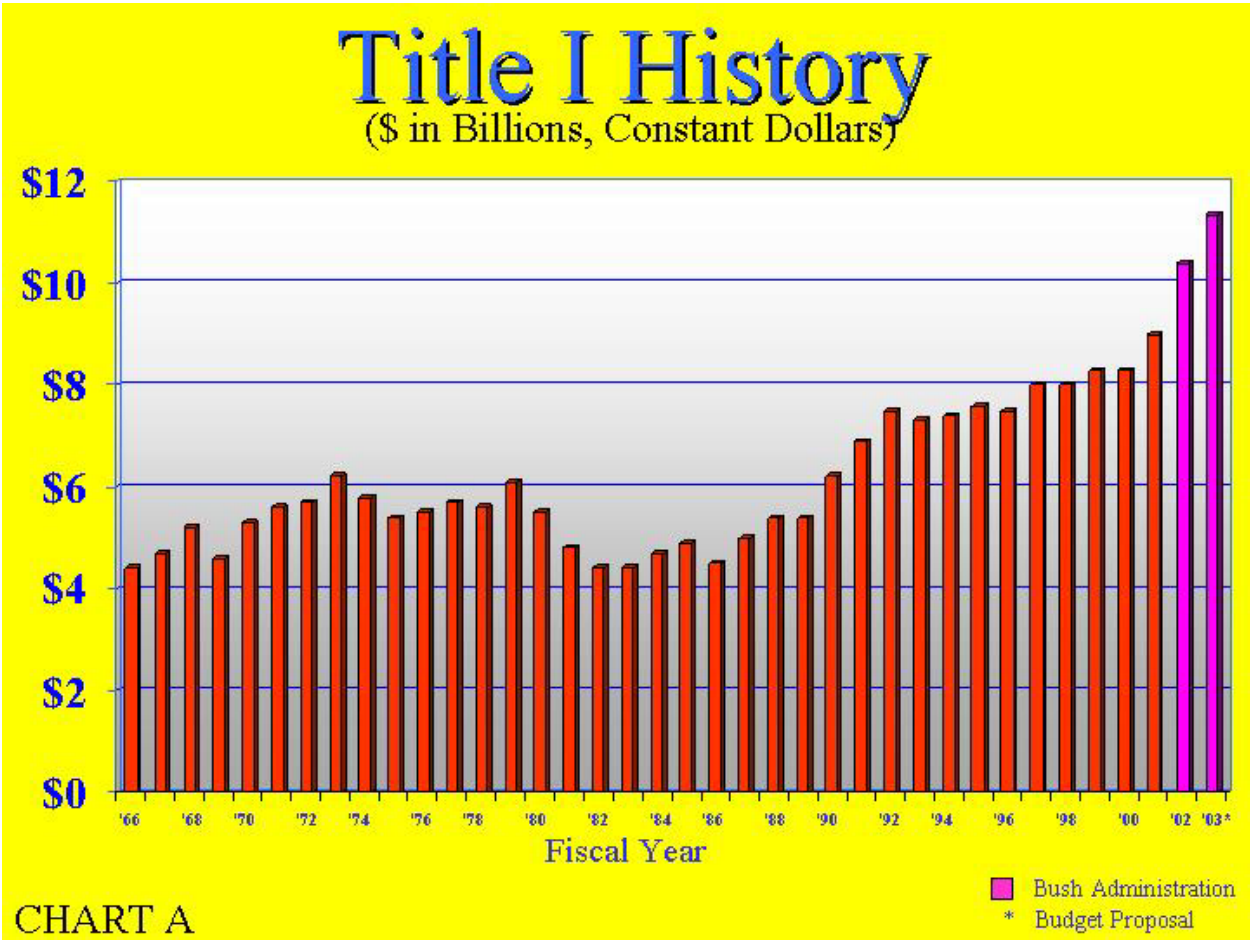
## CONCLUSION

On July 1, 2002, as a result of President Bush's education reforms, parents and taxpayers began providing the largest increase in federal education funding in our nation's history, along with unprecedented local control and flexibility. In exchange, the system must begin delivering better results for our nation's children.

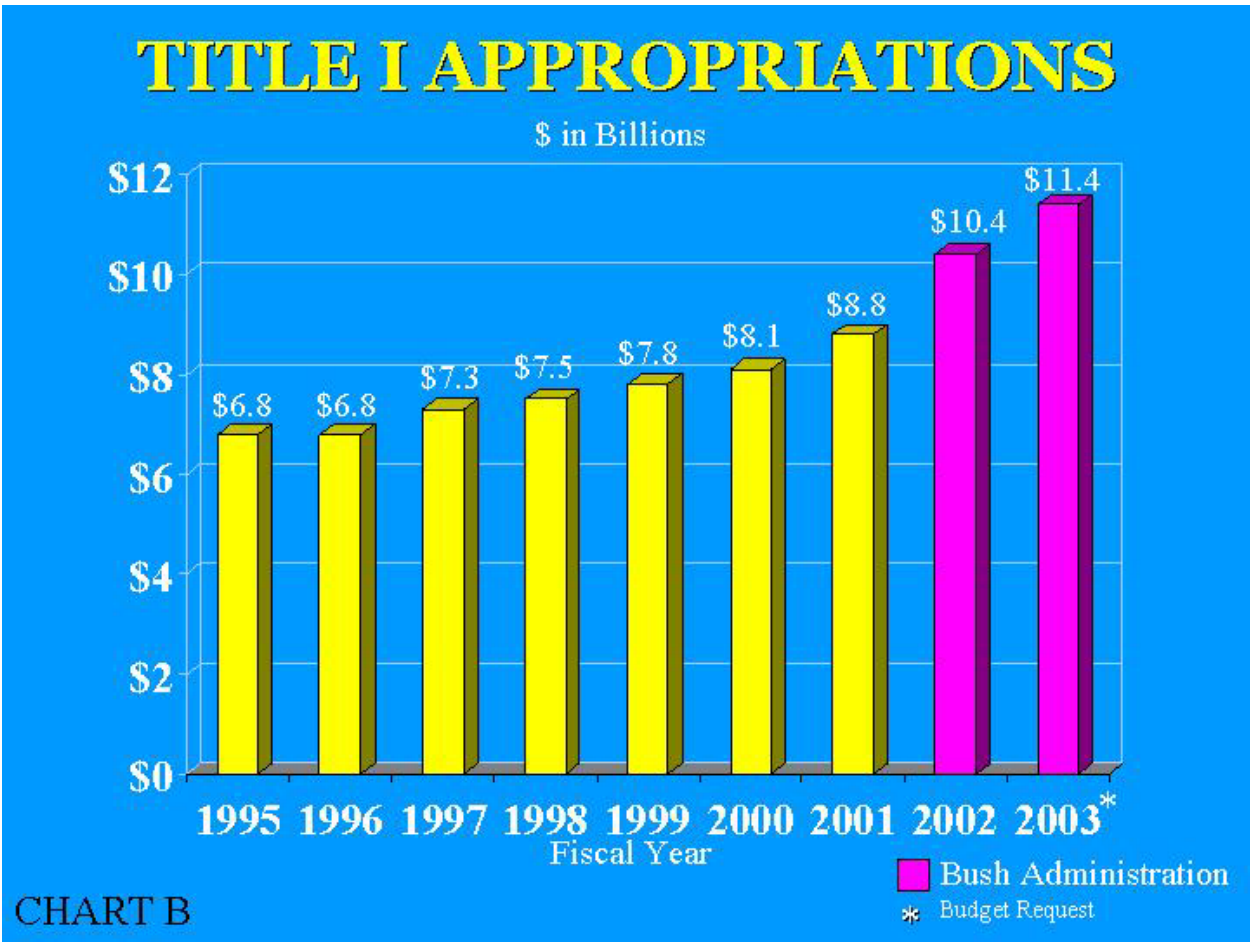
The new law is built on the notion that every struggling child can learn – and every struggling *school* can rebound. No Child Left Behind provides a roadmap – and the *resources* – for even the most troubled public schools in America to pull themselves up. As a result of the President's reforms, America's most disadvantaged school districts will receive unprecedented new funding and flexibility from the federal government. While demanding results for our children, No Child Left Behind also gives our most disadvantaged schools and students the fighting chance they've been denied since 1965.

States and school districts now have a charge to keep. These unprecedented new resources must be brought to bear to make a difference for America's children. As a result of the bipartisan reforms enacted under President Bush, federal education policy is no longer focused simply on funding, but on results and accountability. If implemented properly and in partnership with parents, teachers, principals, and government leaders, No Child Left Behind will be our nation's first successful effort to close the achievement gap and ensure that every child has the opportunity to learn and pursue the American Dream.

Chart A: Title I Funding History, 1965 to present



**Chart B: Title I Appropriations FY1995-FY2003**





**Chart C: Title I Funding Increases – A Comparison (Pie Chart)**

